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sanitation of school houses is special and complete; it covers about half the volume. Many plates and diagrams of various systems of ventilation are inserted. In the summary of inspection work it appears that 2,425 manufacturing, mercantile, and public buildings, hotels, tenement and apartment houses were inspected in 1889. Changes were ordered in 1.547 cases.

The Chief of District Police by law also receives all liquors forfeited in the several towns of the state. One table shows the number of seizures, and the amount in gallons of malt and spirituous liquor. The average returns per seizure does not vary much during the successive years.

Annual (Fourth) Report of the State Board of Arbitration for the Year 1889. Boston, 1890. Pp. 68.

This contains reports of twenty-six of the more important cases in which the Massachusetts Board acted in 1889. It is estimated that the yearly earnings of the operatives directly involved in the controversies dealt with by the Board were \$3,684,000, and that the total yearly earnings in all departments of the factories involved amount to \$10,162,000.

MINOR NOTICES.

Third Annual Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission. December 1, 1889. Washington, 1889. Pp. 463.

The report contains little statistical material, as this is now made a part of the annual report of the statistician, published separately. Among the appendixes are the following: -

Railway methods of keeping freight accounts. Statement of Canadian railways.

Federal regulation of safety appliances.

Relations existing between railway corporations and employees.

Railroads in foreign countries.

There is also published the result of an inquiry in regard to railway consolidation, and the adoption of weaker lines by stronger ones. It is shown that this tendency of capital aggregation is not due to the operations of the interstate commerce act. It is also shown that the proportion of combinations was greater before than after the act.

CONSOLIDATIONS, ETC. TO DEC. 31, 1888	OF ROADS THAT WERE OPERATING
COMPANIES ON	JUNE 30, 1880.

How Acquired.	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
Consolidated, absorbed, and merged	33	53	11	9	7	5	9	9	7
Controlled, leased, and operated	69	28	40	22	12	23	12	15	21
Purchased	13	8	3	5	1	2	2	2	4
Total	115	89	54	36	20	30	23	26	32
Re-organizations and changes in name	7	7	4	3	 5	5	12	11	3

Special tables are also printed showing the growth of the Pennsylvania R. R. and of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances for the year 1889. Washington, 1889. Pp. clxi, 964.

In this volume are published the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of heads of Bureaus, etc. Few new statistical tables are added. The Treasurer once more, pages 5–8, discusses the method of estimating the public debt. From the accounts of the New York custom house it is estimated that public receipts now consist substantially altogether of legal tender notes and gold certificates, the proportion of other moneys having been less in 1888–89 than in any previous one since the record was kept. The report contains a history of the civil service examinations in the Treasury Department.

Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States, December 2, 1889. E. S. Lacey, Comptroller. Pp. ii, 305.

This contains the usual information and tables in regard to the national banking system. A special interest attaches to the continued attempts made by this Bureau to tabulate the operations of the state banks of various nature. Some advance has been made since the report of 1888. Statements are now tabulated in regard to 3,964 state banks, loan and trust companies, and savings and private banks against 3,527 similar institutions in 1888. For the first time it has been possible to include reports of savings banks in West Virginia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Dakota. In South Carolina, Ohio, and Illinois there has been a decrease in the deposits, although it would appear that the deposits in Ohio in 1888 were abnormal. In Illinois the decrease has been steady since 1886. The most marked relative increase has been in California and Pennsylvania.

Bureau of Education Circular of Information, No. 1. 1890. The History of Federal and State Aid to Higher Education in the United States. By Frank W. Blackmer, Ph.D. Washington, 1890. Pp. 343.

Contains in the Appendix a table showing by states the value of unproductive property of state colleges and universities; value of productive property; annual income; permanent state endowments; total state appropriations for higher education, and the amount of assessed valuation of the property.

Cotton Facts. A compilation from official and reliable sources of the crops, receipts of exports, stocks, home and foreign consumption, visible supply, prices, and averages of cotton for a series of years. By Alfred B. Shepperson. New York, 1889. Pp. 75. Price, 75 cents.

This is the thirteenth issue of a very convenient and handy volume of statistics of the cotton trade. New tables have been added.

MISCELLANY.

STATISTICS OF CHRISTIAN NAMES IN EARLY TIMES.

The following extract is taken from The Academy, Feb. 1, 1890.

The elaborate indexes to the Register of the University of Oxford, 1571 to 1622, compiled by Mr. Andrew Clark (Oxford Historical Society, 1889), include a table of Christian names, in which is set out the number of times that each occurs. The total of names given in this portion of the Register amounts to about 30,000, and must undoubtedly be—as Mr. Clark calls it—"more representative of English names, for the years over which it extends, than any list yet published."

The following are the twelve most common Christian names, each occurring (approximately) more than once in every hundred out of the total of 30,000:—

John, 3826 times, or about 12.8 per cent. Thomas, 2777 9.3 William, 2546 " " " 8.5 " " " Richard, 1691 5.6.. 66 Robert, 1222 4.1Edward, 957 66 " 3.2 . . . 908 Henry, 3.0 66 George, " " 647 2.2 66 66 Francis, 447 46 1.5 " " James, 424 1.4 " " Nicholas, 326 1.1 ٠. 66 Edmund, 298 66 1.0